

## Appendix B

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## Appendix B

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commit

profile

**Program Product** that processes control commands and passes procedure commands and operation language statements to the initiator. (3) In a new program, a module designed to perform a function for the user. Users can write processors in assembler language or in a high-level language (HLL); command processors are used for commands.

**command profile** See profile.

**command programming language** A language that allows programming by the use of commands rather than writing statements in a conventional programming language.

**command prompt** A displayed character or string of characters that indicates that a user may enter a command to be processed.

**command/response application** In the Network Interconnect Manager and Agent programs, a program that allows a NetView operator to execute commands in a carrier management system.

**command retry** A channel and control unit procedure that causes a command to be retried without requiring I/O interruption.

**command scan** In CMS, a routine that scans the command line entered and converts it to a standard CMS parameter list.

**command statement** A job control statement that is used to issue commands to the system through the input stream.

**command string** In AS/400 query management, a character string that contains a query command.

**command substitution** In the AIX operating system, the ability to capture the output of any command as a value to another command by placing that command name within grave accents. The shell first runs the command or commands enclosed within the grave accents and then replaces the whole expression, including grave accents, with their output. This feature is often used in assignment statements.

**command virtual terminal** In the AIX operating system, the virtual terminal that becomes active when the command window hot key is pressed. See also command window hot key.

**command window hot key** In the AIX operating system, a key combination that activates the command virtual terminal. The command window hot key combination is Alt-Action on the keyboard, the two buttons on a mouse, or button number 4 on a tablet. See also command virtual terminal.

**command word** In the AIX operating system, the name of the 16-bit units used for storing graphic primitive strings. The first command word determines the primitive type and sets the length of the string. Subsequent command words contain information in multiples of quid, or 4 bits of data.

**comment** (1) In programming languages, a language construct for the inclusion of text in a program and having no impact on the execution of the program. Comments are used to explain certain aspects of the program. (2) A statement used to document a program or file. Comments include information that may be helpful in running a job or reviewing an output listing. (3) In the C language, a token that consists of one or more lines, delimited by /\* and \*/. Comments can be written anywhere in the program. (4) In Pascal, a token consisting of characters on one or more lines, delimited by { and }, or { and }. Comments can be written anywhere in the program. (5) In SQL, source program information that is not translated by the compiler. The format of a comment is language specific. (6) Synonymous with computer program annotation, note, remark.

**comment-entry** In COBOL, an entry in the Identification Division that may be any combination of characters from the character set of a computer.

**comment line** In COBOL, a source program line represented by an asterisk (\*) in the indicator area of the line and any characters from the character set of the computer in area A and area B of that line.

**comment statement** A source language statement that has no effect other than to be reproduced on an output listing.

**commercial instruction set** A combination of instructions of the standard instruction set and the decimal feature.

**Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage (CIE)** An international committee that develops color standards.

**commit** (1) In DPPX/DTMS, to ensure action on requests made by a program during its current scope of recovery to change recoverable or recoverable databases and to execute transactions. (2) To end the current scope of recovery and begin a new one. (3) To make all changes permanent that were made to one or more database files since the last commit or rollback operation, and make the changed records available to other users. (4) In SQL, the process that allows data changed by one application or user to be used by other applications or users. When a commit operation occurs, the locks are released to allow other applications to use the changed data. (5) A service that performs commit actions. (6) In IMS/VS, an

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